

A portable compact-disc player (41), characterised by an opposed pair of loudspeakers (81) attached to the player, and in that each loudspeaker comprises a distributed mode acoustic radiator having a transducer (9) wholly and exclusively mounted thereon to vibrate the radiator to cause it to resonate.

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TITLE: A PORTABLE COMPACT DISC PLAYER

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DESCRIPTION

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to portable compact disc players and more particularly to such players incorporating loudspeakers comprising panel-form acoustic radiating elements.

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BACKGROUND ART

It is known from GB-A-2262861 to suggest a panel-form loudspeaker comprising:-

a resonant multi-mode radiator element being a unitary sandwich panel formed of two skins of material with a spacing core of transverse cellular construction, wherein
25 the panel is such as to have ratio of bending stiffness (B), in all orientations, to the cube power of panel mass per unit surface area (μ) of at least 10;

a mounting means which supports the panel or attaches to it a supporting body, in a free undamped manner;

and an electro-mechanical drive means coupled to the panel which serves to excite a multi-modal resonance in the radiator panel in response to an electrical input within a working frequency band for the loudspeaker.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention use members of nature, structure and configuration achievable generally and/or specifically by implementing teachings of our co-pending PCT application no. (Our case P.5711) of even date herewith. Such members thus have capability to sustain and propagate input vibrational energy by bending waves in operative area(s) extending transversely of thickness often but not necessarily to edges of the member(s); are configured with or without anisotropy of bending stiffness to have resonant mode vibration components distributed over said area(s) beneficially for acoustic coupling with ambient air; and have predetermined preferential locations or sites within said area for transducer means, particularly operationally active or moving part(s) thereof effective in relation to acoustic vibrational activity in said area(s) and signals, usually electrical, corresponding to acoustic content of such vibrational activity. Uses are envisaged in co-pending International application No. (our file P.5711) filed for such members as or in "passive" acoustic devices without transducer means, such as for reverberation or for acoustic filtering or for acoustically

"voicing" a space or room; and as or in "active" acoustic devices with transducer means, such as in a remarkably wide range of sources of sound or loudspeakers when supplied with input signals to be converted to said sound, or in
5 such as microphones when exposed to sound to be converted into other signals.

This invention is particularly concerned with active acoustic devices e.g. in the form of loudspeakers for portable compact disc players. In the following
10 description and claims, it is to be understood that the term 'compact disc' is intended to encompass analogous digitally encoded discs, such as for example digital video discs.

Members as above are herein called distributed mode
15 radiators and are intended to be characterised as in the above PCT application and/or otherwise as specifically provided herein.

The invention is a portable compact-disc player, characterised by an opposed pair of panel-form loudspeakers
20 attached to the player, and in that each loudspeaker comprises a distributed mode acoustic radiator having a transducer mounted wholly and exclusively thereon to vibrate the radiator to cause it to resonate.

The portable compact-disc player may comprise a body
25 portion having a turntable and a lid adapted to close over the turntable, the loudspeakers being mounted on the lid. The loudspeakers may be hinged on the lid. Alternatively the loudspeakers may each be housed in a slot in the lid

for sliding movement between a stored position, in which the loudspeakers are substantially wholly housed in the slot, and a use position in which the loudspeakers are positioned on opposite sides of the lid.

- 5 Each radiator may comprise a stiff lightweight panel having a cellular core sandwiched by opposed skin layers, and in that the panel is supported in a surrounding frame by means of a resilient suspension.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

- 10 The invention is diagrammatically illustrated, by way of example, in the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a diagram showing a distributed-mode loudspeaker as described and claimed in our co-pending International application No... (our case P.5711);

- 15 Figure 2a is a partial section on the line A-A of Figure 1;

Figure 2b is an enlarged cross-section through a distributed mode radiator of the kind shown in Figure 2a and showing two alternative constructions;

- 20 Figure 3 is a perspective view of a first embodiment of portable compact disc player in a storage position;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the player of Figure 3 in a use position;

- 25 Figure 5 is a scrap view of part of the player of Figures 3 and 4;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a second embodiment of portable compact disc player, and

Figure 7 is a scrap view of part of the player of

Figure 6.

BEST MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Referring to Figure 1 of the drawings, there is shown a panel-form loudspeaker (81) of the kind described and claimed in our co-pending International application No. (our case P.5711) of even date herewith comprising a rectangular frame (1) carrying a resilient suspension (3) round its inner periphery which supports a distributed mode sound radiating panel (2). A transducer (9) e.g. as described in detail with reference to our co-pending International applications Nos. (our cases P.5683/4/5) of even date herewith, is mounted wholly and exclusively on or in the panel (2) at a predetermined location defined by dimensions x and y , the position of which location is calculated as described in our co-pending International application No. (our case P.5711) of even date herewith, to launch bending waves into the panel to cause the panel to resonate to radiate an acoustic output.

The transducer (9) is driven by a signal amplifier (10), e.g. an audio amplifier, connected to the transducer by conductors (28). Amplifier loading and power requirements can be entirely normal, similar to conventional cone type speakers, sensitivity being of the order of 86 - 88dB/watt under room loaded conditions. Amplifier load impedance is largely resistive at 6 ohms, power handling 20-80 watts. Where the panel core and/or skins are of metal, they may be made to act as a heat sink for the transducer to remove heat from the motor coil of

the transducer and thus improve power handling.

Figures 2a and 2b are partial typical cross-sections through the loudspeaker (81) of Figure 1. Figure 2a shows that the frame (1), surround (3) and panel (2) are connected together by respective adhesive-bonded joints (20). Suitable materials for the frame include lightweight framing, e.g. picture framing of extruded metal e.g. aluminium alloy or plastics. Suitable surround materials include resilient materials such as foam rubber and foam plastics. Suitable adhesives for the joints (20) include epoxy, acrylic and cyano-acrylate etc. adhesives.

Figure 2b illustrates, to an enlarged scale, that the panel (2) is a rigid lightweight panel having a core (22) e.g. of a rigid plastics foam (97) e.g. cross linked polyvinylchloride or a cellular matrix (98) i.e. a honeycomb matrix of metal foil, plastics or the like, with the cells extending transversely to the plane of the panel, and enclosed by opposed skins (21) e.g. of paper, card, plastics or metal foil or sheet. Where the skins are of plastics, they may be reinforced with fibres e.g. of carbon, glass, Kevlar (RTM) or the like in a manner known per se to increase their modulus.

Envisaged skin layer materials and reinforcements thus include carbon, glass, Kevlar (RTM), Nomex (RTM) i.e. aramid etc. fibres in various lays and weaves, as well as paper, bonded paper laminates, melamine, and various synthetic plastics films of high modulus, such as Mylar (RTM), Kaptan (RTM), polycarbonate, phenolic, polyester or

related plastics, and fibre reinforced plastics, etc. and metal sheet or foil. Investigation of the Vectra grade of liquid crystal polymer thermoplastics shows that they may be useful for the injection moulding of ultra thin skins or
5 shells of smaller size, say up to around 30cm diameter. This material self forms an orientated crystal structure in the direction of injection, a preferred orientation for the good propagation of treble energy from the driving point to the panel perimeter.

10 Additional such moulding for this and other thermoplastics allows for the mould tooling to carry location and registration features such as grooves or rings for the accurate location of transducer parts e.g. the motor coil, and the magnet suspension. Additional with
15 some weaker core materials it is calculated that it would be advantageous to increase the skin thickness locally e.g. in an area or annulus up to 150% of the transducer diameter, to reinforce that area and beneficially couple vibration energy into the panel. High frequency response
20 will be improved with the softer foam materials by this means.

Envisaged core layer materials include fabricated honeycombs or corrugations of aluminium alloy sheet or foil, or Kevlar (RTM), Nomex (RTM), plain or bonded papers,
25 and various synthetic plastics films, as well as expanded or foamed plastics or pulp materials, even aerogel metals if of suitably low density. Some suitable core layer materials effectively exhibit usable self-skinning in their

manufacture and/or otherwise have enough inherent stiffness for use without lamination between skin layers. A high performance cellular core material is known under the trade name 'Rohacell' which may be suitable as a radiator panel and which is without skins. In practical terms, the aim is for an overall lightness and stiffness suited to a particular purpose, specifically including optimising contributions from core and skin layers and transitions between them.

Several of the preferred formulations for the panel employ metal and metal alloy skins, or alternatively a carbon fibre reinforcement. Both of these, and also designs with an alloy Aerogel or metal honeycomb core, will have substantial radio frequency screening properties which should be important in several EMC applications. Conventional panel or cone type speakers have no inherent EMC screening capability.

In addition the preferred form of piezo and electro dynamic transducers have negligible electromagnetic radiation or stray magnet fields. Conventional speakers have a large magnetic field, up to 1 metre distant unless specific compensation counter measures are taken.

Where it is important to maintain the screening in an application, electrical connection can be made to the conductive parts of an appropriate DML panel or an electrically conductive foam or similar interface may be used for the edge mounting.

The suspension (3) may damp the edges of the panel (2)

to prevent excessive edge movement of the panel. Additionally or alternatively, further damping may be applied, e.g. as patches, bonded to the panel in selected positions to damp excessive movement to distribute
5 resonance equally over the panel. The patches may be of bitumen-based material, as commonly used in conventional loudspeaker enclosures or may be of a resilient or rigid polymeric sheet material. Some materials, notably paper and card, and some cores may be self-damping. Where
10 desired, the damping may be increased in the construction of the panels by employing resiliently setting, rather than rigid setting adhesives.

Effective said selective damping includes specific application to the panel including its sheet material of
15 means permanently associated therewith. Edges and corners can be particularly significant for dominant and less dispersed low frequency vibration modes of panels hereof. Edge-wise fixing of damping means can usefully lead to a panel with its said sheet material fully framed, though
20 their corners can often be relatively free, say for desired extension to lower frequency operation. Attachment can be by adhesive or self-adhesive materials. Other forms of useful damping, particularly in terms of more subtle effects and/or mid- and higher frequencies can be by way of
25 suitable mass or masses affixed to the sheet material at predetermined effective medial localised positions of said area.

An acoustic panel as described above is bi-

directional. The sound energy from the back is not strongly phase related to that from the front. Consequently there is the benefit of overall summation of acoustic power in the room, sound energy of uniform
5 frequency distribution, reduced reflective and standing wave effects and with the advantage of superior reproduction of the natural space and ambience in the reproduced sound recordings.

While the radiation from the acoustic panel is largely
10 non-directional, the percentage of phase related information increases off axis. For improved focus for the phantom stereo image, placement of the speakers, like pictures, at the usual standing person height, confers the benefit of a moderate off-axis placement for the normally
15 seated listener optimising the stereo effect. Likewise the triangular left/right geometry with respect to the listener provides a further angular component. Good stereo is thus obtainable.

There is a further advantage for a group of listeners
20 compared with conventional speaker reproduction. The intrinsically dispersed nature of acoustic panel sound radiation gives it a sound volume which does not obey the inverse square law for distance for an equivalent point source. Because the intensity fall-off with distance is
25 much less than predicted by inverse square law then consequently for off-centre and poorly placed listeners the intensity field for the panel speaker promotes a superior stereo effect compared to conventional speakers. This is

because the off-centre placed listener does not suffer the doubled problem due to proximity to the nearer speaker; firstly the excessive increase in loudness from the nearer speaker, and then the corresponding decrease in loudness
5 from the further loudspeaker.

There is also the advantage of a flat, lightweight panel-form speaker, visually attractive, of good sound quality and requiring only one transducer and no crossover for a full range sound from each panel diaphragm.

10 Figures 3 to 6 illustrate a portable personal compact disc player (41) of the kind having a body (85) formed with a slot (82) through which discs are loaded into, and removed from the player and control buttons (137) by which the player is operated. The player (41) is provided with
15 an opposed pair of loudspeakers (81) in the form of thin panelform members (40) hinged to opposite sides of the player (41) to sandwich the player. The loudspeakers (40) are sized to be co-extensive with the player and are arranged to be hinged from the closed position shown in
20 Figure 3 to the extended position shown in Figure 4 as indicated by arrow 'C'. In the extended position, the body (85) of the player (41) tends to act as a central baffle separating the loudspeakers (40) to improve channel separation.

25 Each of the panelform loudspeakers (40) is in the form of a distributed mode acoustic radiator of the kind described above with reference to Figure 1 and 2. Thus each loudspeaker comprises a rigid lightweight panel (2)

formed from a cellular core (22) enclosed by skin layers (21), the panel being mounted in a surrounding resilient suspension (3), e.g. of foam rubber, which in turn is mounted in a lightweight rectangular frame (1) e.g. of plastics. A transducer (9), e.g. of the kind described with reference to co-pending International application Nos.

(our files P.5683/4/5) is mounted on each panel (2) to launch bending waves into the panel to cause the panel to resonate to produce an acoustic output. The transducer (9) are positioned on the respective panels (2) in predetermined locations as discussed in our said International application No. (our file P.5711).

Figure 6 and 7 illustrate a portable compact disc player (41) of the kind comprising a body (85) carrying a turntable (86), operating buttons (137) and a lid (139) hinged as shown by arrow 'D' to close over the turntable.

The player (41) is provided with an opposed pair of loudspeakers (81) in the form of thin panelform members which as shown at (40) may be hinged to the sides of the lid (139) to be movable as indicated by arrow 'E' from a closed position (not shown) to the extended position shown.

Alternatively as shown at (39) the panelform loudspeakers (81) may be housed in a slot (not shown) in the lid (139) and slid as indicated by arrow 'F' between extended and retracted positions.

Each of the panelform loudspeakers (39,40) is in the form of a distributed mode acoustic radiator of the kind described above with reference to Figure 1 and 2. Thus

each loudspeaker comprises a rigid lightweight panel (2) formed from a cellular core (22) enclosed by skin layers (21), the panel being mounted in a surrounding resilient suspension (3), e.g. of foam rubber, which in turn is mounted in a lightweight rectangular frame (1) e.g. of plastics. A transducer (9), e.g. of the kind described with reference to our co-pending International application Nos. (our files P.5683/4/5) is mounted on each panel (2) to launch bending waves into the panel to cause the panel to resonate to produce an acoustic output. The transducer (9) are positioned on the respective panels (2) in predetermined locations as discussed in our co-pending International application No. (our file P.5711).

CLAIMS

1. A portable compact-disc player, characterised by an opposed pair of panel-form loudspeakers attached to the player, and in that each loudspeaker comprises a distributed mode acoustic radiator having a transducer mounted wholly and exclusively thereon to vibrate the radiator to cause it to resonate.
2. A portable compact-disc player according to claim 1, characterised by a body portion having a turntable and by a lid adapted to close over the turntable, and in that the loudspeakers are mounted on the lid.
3. A portable compact-disc player according to claim 2, characterised in that the loudspeakers are hinged on the lid.
4. A portable compact-disc player according to claim 2, characterised in that the loudspeakers are each housed in a slot in the lid for sliding movement between a stored position, in which the loudspeakers are substantially wholly housed in the slot, and a use position in which the loudspeakers are positioned on opposite sides of the lid.
5. A portable compact-disc player according to any preceding claim, characterised in that each radiator comprises a stiff lightweight panel having a cellular core sandwiched by opposed skin layers, and in that the panel is supported in a surrounding frame by means of a resilient suspension.
6. A portable compact-disc player according to claim 5, characterised in that the panel is supported in a surround

frame.

7. A portable compact-disc player according to claim 6, characterised by a resilient suspension interposed between the frame and the panel.

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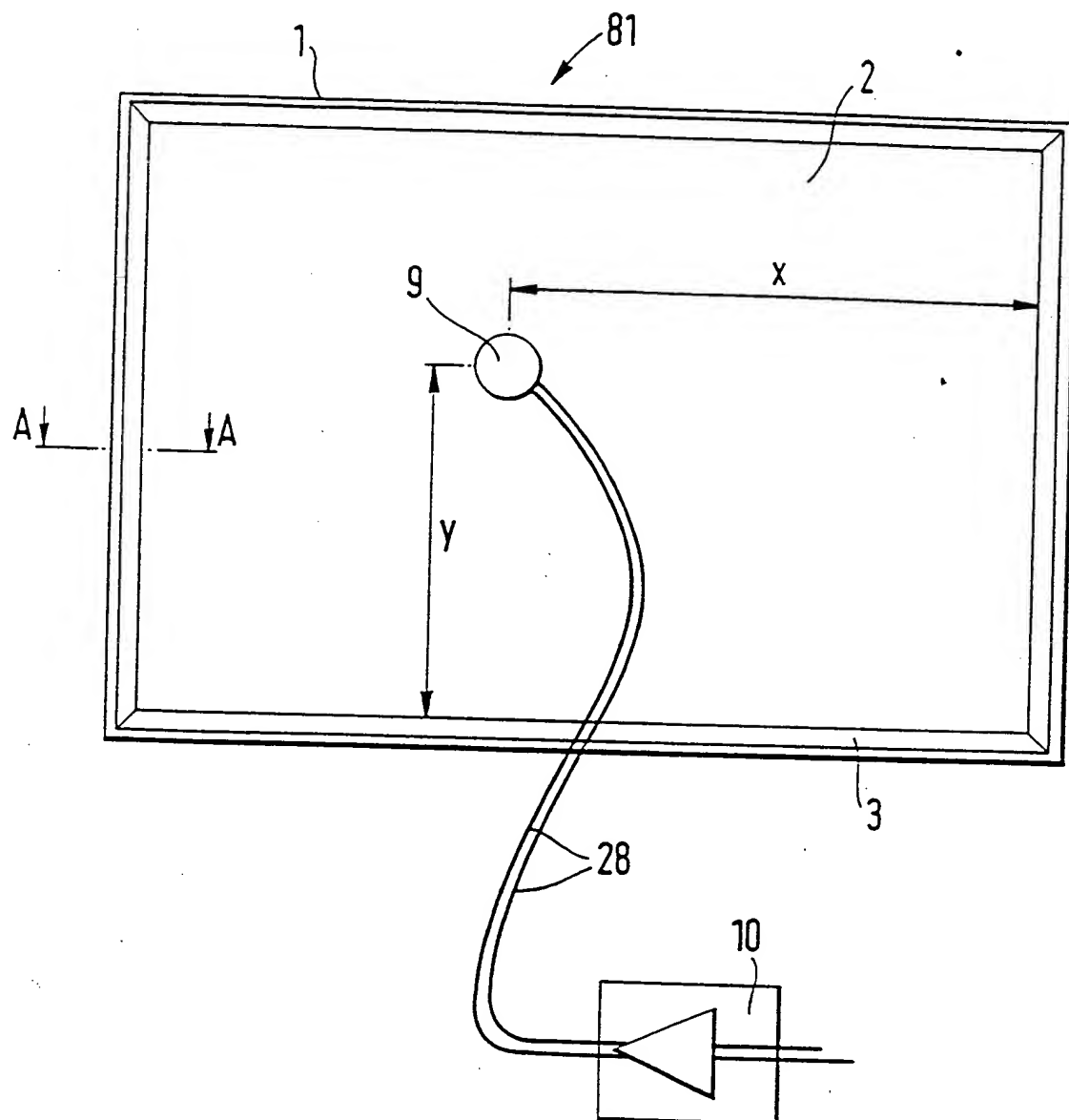


Fig. 1

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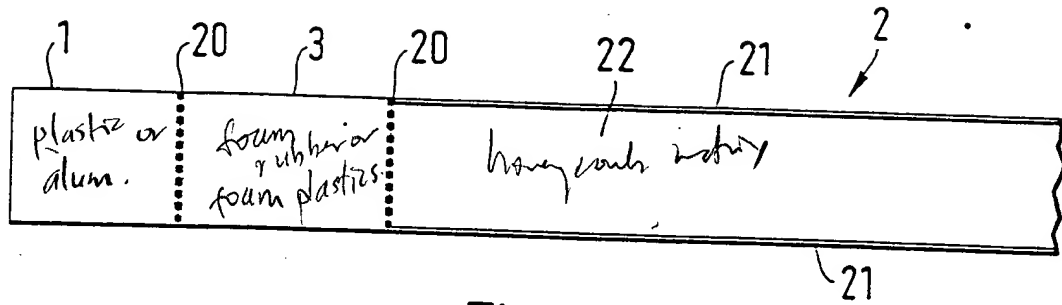


Fig. 2a

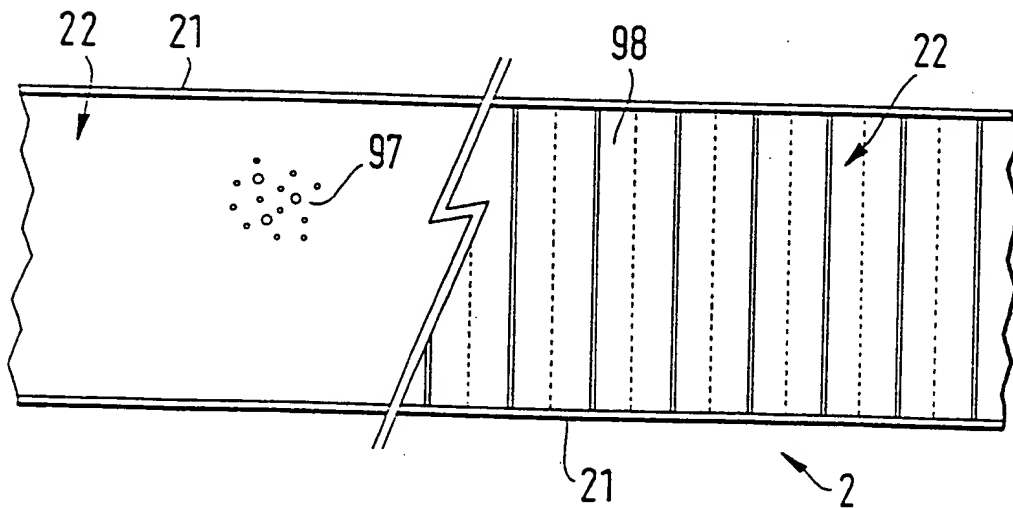


Fig. 2b

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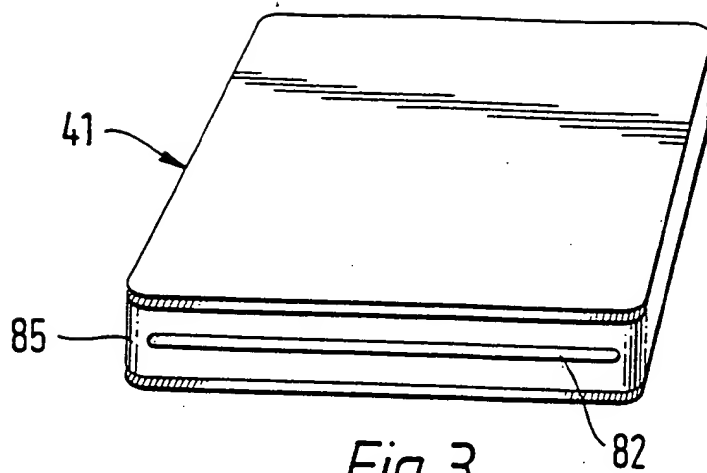


Fig. 3

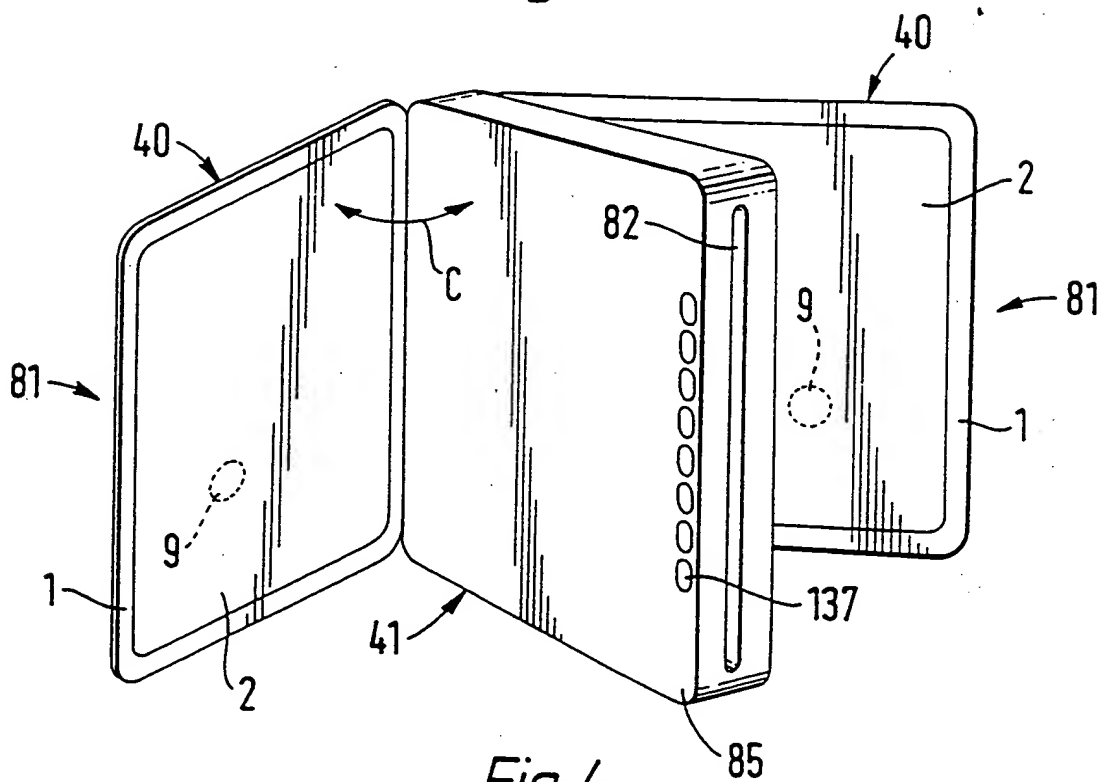


Fig. 4

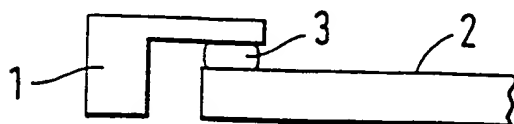
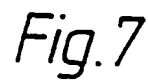


Fig. 5



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